London, Vol. 22, p. 289, pl. 17, fig. 7). The plaits upon the columella of pachia are almost equidistant, the shell is broader than the type, while the posterior denticles within the outer lip are more pronounced and placed closer together. The holotype and only example known, in the writer's collection, is 18 mm. long.

Locality: Dike near Belle Glade, Florida (probably Miocene).

Primovula (Pseudosimnia) vanhyningi n. sp. Pl. 2, fig. 8.

Shell pale olive color; swollen in the center, extremities produced; surface covered with interrupted regularly spaced spiral lines which apparently are absent at the periphery; marginal teeth coarse and widely spaced.

Schilder in 1917 described the subgenus Pseudosimnia to receive two species, P. carnea Poiret (the genotype) from the Mediterranean and P. adriatica Sowerby. No New World examples have heretofore been known. P. vanhyningi is nearest to P. carnea. It differs from that species chiefly in being proportionately broader, more pinched above and below the extremities, in possessing fewer and coarser marginal teeth. The holotype, deposited in the Florida State Museum, Gainsville, measures 11 mm. in length., 7 mm. breadth. (P. carnea example 11 mm. length, 6 mm. breadth.) Named for Dr. T. Van Hyning, curator of the State Museum. The two known specimens were dredged by Frank Lyman in 50 fathoms. Drawing by Richard L. Albany.

Locality: Off Boynton Beach, Florida.

ADDITION TO THE MOLLUSCAN FAUNA OF CALIFORNIA

BY TOM BURCH

During the summers of 1938 and 1939 the writer dredged eight specimens of a small shell from gravel in 25 fathoms off Redondo Beach, California that appear to be identical with specimens of *Cantharus lugubris* C. B. Adams from Mexico and Central America in the Herbert N. Lowe collection at the San Diego Society of Natural Sciences. There is also a single specimen of the same species in the G. Willett collection from Catalina Island. Furthermore, it appears commonly in the Pleistocene deposits near Playa Del Rey, California, where it has been confused with *Fusinus luteopictus* Dall. The nucleus and other characters are,

however, quite distinct from *Fusinus*. The nuclear whorls are also different from those of the majority of *Cantharus*, being subpyramidal, ornamented by fine rounded papillae, and terminated by a narrow elevated rib. It seems probable that the genus *Cantharus* should be divided into two genera.

This species has never, to the writer's knowledge, been reported living or fossil from California, nor has a figure of it ever been published. Therefore, I take this opportunity to report an extension of range and to present figures of a species heretofore unfigured.

Photographs by courtesy of the Los Angeles Museum; drawing of nuclear whorls by courtesy of Mr. A. Peterson of the Allan Hancock Foundation, The University of Southern California.

Pl. 2, fig. 6. *Cantharus lugubris* C. B. Adams, length 10.2 mm. 25 fathoms off Redondo Beach, California.
Pl. 2, fig. 7. Nuclear whorls of another specimen from Redondo Beach. Length of whorls shown 1 mm.
Pl. 2, fig. 5. *Cantharus lugubris* C. B. Adams, length 15.1 mm. Pleistocene near Playa Del Rey, Calif.

NOTES ON THE SNAIL HUMBOLDTIANA FORTIS PILSBRY

BY E. J. KOESTNER AND RICHARD A. SCHNEIDER

Our observations on the snail *Humboldtiana fortis* Pilsbry, were confined to the vicinity of Cerro Potosí, a 12,500 foot mountain near Galeana, Municipio de Galeana, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Frequent trips between Galeana and our camp on the peak of Cerro Potosí (5,400 feet to 12,000 feet altitude) gave us opportunity to observe the presence or absence of the snail in the different types of vegetation cover represented. The extreme peak is crowned by an area of rocky alpine meadow, and is fringed by an almost pure stand of scrubby piñon pine (an undescribed species) which forms a timberline zone of varying width. Descending the mountain one finds that the scrub pine zone gives way to an open, grassy forest of *Pinus montezumae* Lindl. var. *hartwegii* Engelm. At lower altitudes mesic oak forest is encountered in ravines and sheltered valleys, while the ridges and dry valleys support a chaparral of varied composition.